THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

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TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hard to Hold.—"Simon, can you hold a horse?"

"Hold a horse!—to be sure, three of 'em."

"How long?"

"Why, ten hours, if you want me to."

"No, I was about to say that you have got something you can't hold ten minutes, that for all that is as light as a feather."

"Pooh—nonsense."

"What will you bet?"

"Bet, why, I'll bet a dollar."

"Good! Now hold your breath ten minutes."

"Good g——s——s!"

Advantages of Advertising.—The drollest and oddest method of teaching people the advantages of advertising, has been put upon recently by a country cotemporary in a far off settlement. The following extract shows the wit of the expedient:—"*Error corrected.* We stated in our last that there we no Boot and Shoemakers in the city.—This was a mistake; there are two manufactories of this kind, both of which have been recently established, with every prospect of doing a profitable business. The advertisement of one of them, Mr. Gotch, will be found in another column. It has been supposed by many of our citizens that a *coach*-maker would find it to his interest to settle among us; there is no manufactory of this kind *here*, and the demand for new work and repairing in that line of business is continual and increasing. A wagon-maker or two would also find profitable employment." The editor, no doubt, had to correct another error the next day, and point his readers to the advertisements of a coachmaker and a wagon-maker.

A capital story is told of a minister somewhere down east, who being somewhat given to laziness, was in the habit of drawing frequently upon a barrel of sermons, bequeathed to him by his father, who was also a minister. Upon one occasion, the young divine got hold of a sermon once delivered to the state prison *convicts*; and taking it for granted, from the well known language of his father, that it would be appropriate, decided, without examination, to make use of it on the next Lord's day.

The Sabbath came—the congregation assembled—the worthy deacons were all in their places—and the preaching commenced. All went well for a time, and the audience were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the clergyman surprised them with the information that "if it had not been for the clemency of the Governor, every one of them would have been *hung long ago!*"

Action before words.—"I did'nt like our minister's sermon last Sunday," said Deacon Doze to his neighbor Higgins. (The deacon had slept all sermon time.) "Did'nt like it! Why, deacon, I saw you *nodding assent* to every proposition he made."

Quirk, upon being asked whether he was in favor of capital punishment, remarked that he was; as when he was a boy at school, for trivial offences, he was condemned to sit among the girls—which he thought was *capital* punishment.

Epitaph.—The following is a literal copy of an epitaph on a deceased "sausage maker," in Paris, dedicated by his "inconsolable" better half. Ye who have tears prepare to shed them now.

"Here lies buried the body of Jean Pierre Corbit, who died Jan 24, 1832. His *inconsolable* widow continues the *sausage* business in all its varieties, at the old stand, No. 175, Rue Street, Honore, where she will be happy to serve the customers of her late and *lamented* husband.

"N. B. Orders for sausage must be accompanied by the cash."

A Long Cane.—A traveller, among narrations of the wonders of foreign parts, declared he knew a cane, in South America, which was a mile long. The company looked incredulous, and it was quite evident they were not prepared to swallow it, even if it should have been a sugar cane.

"Pray, what cane was it?" asked one gentleman, sneeringly.

"It was a *hurri cane*," replied the traveller.

"Pa," said an interesting urchin to his father, the other day, "Pa, have any of the stars got *guns?*" "Why no, my child, what is the reason you ask?" "Why I heard folks talk about going to see the *shooting* stars, and I do not know how they could *shoot* without guns."

The city of Jerusalem is about two miles in circumference, with a population of 18,000—of these, 5,000 are Jews exiles in their own land. There are about 17,000 Jews altogether in Palestine, and about 8,000 in Syria, forming a total of 25,000.

"WHY DOES THE SUN GO DOWN?"

The following stanzas are from the January No. of the Church of England Magazine, written by Thomas Ragg, addressed to a child on his asking the question, "Why does the sun go down?"

"Why does the sun go down?
Thy infant lips exclaim,
As thou gazest on the departing orb,
While heaven seems wrapt in flame.
It goes to cheer another sphere,
Make other hills look bright,
And chase away from distant realms,
The hovering shades of night.

"Why does the sun go down?
Perchance thou soon mayst say,
As the fond bright dreams of childhood's years
Are vanishing away.
Those fairy dreams desert thee now,
And their magic charms are riven,
To show the earth is at best but dark,
And light proceeds from heaven.

"Why does the sun go down?"
Perhaps thou mayst whisper too,
As the warmer beams of youthful love
Are flitting fast from view,
To bid thee fix thy heart on things
Beyond the gulf of time,
And never expect enduring bliss
In earth's ungenial clime.

"Why does the sun go down?"
Thou mayest ask in deeper gloom,
When the hand that writes these verses now,
Is laid in the silent tomb;
And O may heaven this sacred truth
Stamp deep on thy bosom then—
It does but quit this scene awhile,
In glory to rise again!

Zeno, of all virtues, made his choice of silence; for by it, said he, I hear other men's imperfections, and conceal my own. People who complain of the dulness of their newspaper may be said to be the silent, who keep their pens clear of any attempt at public enlightenment, and thus are at liberty to see others' imperfections and conceal their own. There is probably no seat that is so well supplied with broken legs for a tumble as the editor's chair.

Dr. Johnson, at a late period of his life, observed to Sir Joshua Reynolds,—"If a man does not make new acquaintances as he passes through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendships *in constant repair.*"

Some desire is necessary to keep life in motion; and he whose real wants are supplied, must admit those of fancy.

Flattery, observes Locke, is a sort of bad money, to which our vanity gives currency. It is a blot upon the memory of Alexander that he could be so weak as to be pleased with his courtiers imitating his wry neck.

Idleness, says a great writer, is the nest in which mischief lays its eggs.

Misfortunes issue out where diseases enter in—at the mouth.

The error of one moment becomes the sorrow of a whole life.

A vacant mind is open to all suggestions, as the hollow mountain returns all sounds.

When the tree is felled, its shadows disappear. (Desertion of the great by their parasites.)

The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected without adversity.

Ivory is not obtained from rats' teeth.

A bird can roost but on one branch; a mouse can drink no more than its fill from a river. (Enough is as good as a feast.)

Dig a well before you are thirsty. (Be prepared against contingencies.)

Eggs are close things, but the chicks come out at last. (Murder will out.)

Letters and husbandry, the two principal professions.

A diligent pen supplies memory and thought.

Pouring water on a duck's back. (Fruitless counsel or advice.)

To win a cat and lose a cow. (Consequences of litigation.)

No duns outsides and no doctors within. (Absence of sickness and debt.)

You cannot strip two skins off one cow. (There is a limit to extortion.)

Who swallows quick can chew but little. (Applied to learning.)

The torment of envy is like a grain of sand in the eye.

The gods cannot help a man who loses opportunities.

The doctors who kill their patients by inches under pretence of saving their lives, remind us of the Spaniard, who, when strangling Don Carlos by order of his father, said, "Calm yourself, Don Carlos, this is all good for your good."

A Judge once said in a court of law, "Keep silence there! it is very strange one cannot have silence! Here we have been deciding God knows how many cases, and have not heard one of them!"

Mr. Bancroft says that Yale College owes its birth to ten worthy farmers, who, in 1770, assembled at Brantford, and each one laying a few books on a table, said, "I give these books for the foundation of a college in this colony." Such was the small beginning of Yale College.

"Ah, Bob, good morning." "Good morning, Dick." "How did you make out with your speech last night?" "Bad enough." "How so?" "My voice failed me!" "Why, I thought you had a powerful voice?" "It filled the room, to be sure, but it soon emptied it."

A "running account" means getting trusted, and then putting out for Iowa or *Texas.*

A Married Man's Reverie.—What a blockhead my brother Tom is not to marry! or rather, perhaps I should say, what a blockhead not to marry some twenty-five years ago, for I suppose he'd hardly get any decent body to take him, as old as he is now. Poor fellow!—what a forlorn, desolate kind of a life he leads; no wife to take care of him—no children to love him—no domestic enjoyment—nothing snug and comfortable in his arrangements at home; nice social dinners; pleasant faces at breakfast. By the way, what the dence is the reason my breakfast does not come up! I've been waiting for it this half hour. Oh! I forgot; my wife sent the cook to get some trash or rather for Dick's cold. She coddles that boy to death. But after all, I ought not to find fault with Tom for not getting a wife, for he has lent me a good deal of money that comes quite convenient, and I suppose the young ones will have all he's worth when he dies, poor fellow!—They'll want it, I'm afraid, for although my business does very well, this house keeping eats up the profits, with such a large family as mine. Let me see, how many mouths I have to feed every day! There's my wife and her two sisters—that's three; and the four boys—seven, and Lucy Ann, Sarah and Louisa, four more—eleven; and there's the cook and the housemaid, and the boy—fourteen; and the woman who comes every day to wash, and do the odd jobs about the house—fifteen; and then there's nursery maid—sixteen; sure there must be another—I'm sure I made it out seventeen when I was reckoning up last Sunday at church; there must be another somewhere; let me see again:—wife, wife's sisters, boys, girls—oh! it's myself! Faith I've so many to think of and provide for, that I forget myself half the time. Yes, that makes it seventeen. Seventeen people to feed every day is no joke! and somehow or other they all have most furious appetites; but then bless their hearts, it's pleasant to see them eat: what a havoc they do make with the buckwheat cakes of a morning to be sure! Now, poor Tom knows nothing of all this. There he lives all alone by himself in a boarding house, with nobody near him that cares a brass farthing whether he lives or dies. No affectionate wife to nurse him and coddle him up when he's sick; no little prattlers about him to keep him in a good humor; no dawning intellect whose developements he can amuse himself with day after day—no body to study his wishes and keep all of his comforts ready. Confound it, hasn't that woman got back from the market yet?

I feel remarkably hungry. I don't mind the boy's being coddled and messed if my wife likes it, but there's no joke in having the breakfast kept back for an hour. O, by the way, I must remember to buy all those things for the children to day. Christmas is close at hand, and my wife has made out a list of presents she means to put in their stockings. More expense, and so—school bills coming in too; I remember before I was married I used to think what a delight it would be to educate the young rogues myself; but a man with a large family has no time for that sort of amusement. I wonder how old my young Tom is; let me see, when does his birth day come? Next month, as I am a christian, and then he will be fourteen.—Boys of fourteen consider themselves all but men, now-a-days, and Tom is quite of that mind I see. Nothing will suit his exquisite fer, but Wellington boots, at thirty shillings a pair, and his mother has been throwing out hints for some time as to the propriety of getting a watch for him, gold of course. Silver was quite good enough for me when I was half a score of years older than he is, but times are awfully changed since my younger days. Then, I believe in my soul, the young villian has learned to play billiards, and three or four times when he has come home late at night, his clothes seemed to be strongly perfumed with segar smoke.

Heigho! Fathers have many troubles, and I can't help thinking sometimes, that old bachelors are not such wonderful fools after all. They get their pillows at night with no cares on their mind to keep them awake; and, when they have once got asleep, nothing comes to disturb their repose—nothing short of the house being on fire can reach their peaceful condition. No getting up in the cold to walk up and down the room for an hour or two, with a squalling variety—my luck has been for the last five or six weeks. It's astonishing to perceive what a passion our little bantam exhibits for crying; so sure as the clock strikes three she begins, and there is no getting her quiet until she has fairly exhausted the strength of her lungs with good, straight forward screaming. I can't for the life of me, understand why the young villians don't get through with their squalling and roaring in the day time, when I am out of the way. Then, again, what a delightful pleasure it is to be roused out of one's first nap, and sent off post haste for the doctor, as I was on Monday night, when my wife thought Sarah had got the croup, and frightened me out of my wits with her lamentations and fears. By the way, there's the doctor's bill to be paid soon; his collector always pays me a visit just before Christmas. Brother Tom has no doctor to fee, and that certainly is a great comfort, bless my soul how time flies away! Past nine o'clock and no breakfast yet—wife messing with Dick, and getting the three girls and their two brothers ready for school; nobody thinks of me starving here all this time. What the plague has become of my newspaper, I wonder?—that young rascal Tom, has carried it off, and I dare say to read in the school when he ought to be pouring over his books. He's a great torment, that boy. But no matter, there's a great deal of pleasure in married life, and if some vexations and troubles do come with its delights, grumbling won't take them away, anyhow; nevertheless, brother Tom, I'm not so very certain but that you have done quite as wisely as I, after all.

Rice Cement.—This useful and elegant cement, which is beautifully white and dries almost transparent, is made by mixing rice flour intimately with cold water, and then gently boiling it. Papers pasted together with this cement will sooner separate in their own substance than at the joining. It is therefore an excellent cement in the preparation of curious paper articles, as tea trays, ladies' dressing and work boxes and other articles which require layers of paper to be cemented together. In every respect it is preferable to common paste made with wheat flour. It answers well for pasting into books the copies of writing taken off by copying machines on unsized silver paper. With this composition made with a small quantity of water, that it may have a consistence similar to plastic clay, medals, busts, statues, basso relievos, and the like, may be formed. When dry, the articles made of it are susceptible of a high polish: they are also very durable.

All that a fish drinks goes out at his gills—(Spent as soon as got.

If families have no sons devoted to letters, whence are the governors of the people to come?

Parents' affection is best shown by teaching their children industry and self denial.

Something is learned every time a book is opened.

The more talents are exercised the more they will be developed.

Tee ways of superiors are generally carried by inferiors to excess.

A truly great man never puts away the simplicity of a child.

The man in boots does not know the man in shoes. (Boots are the official and full dress.)

The foolish husband fears his wife; a prudent wife obeys her husband.

The man who combats himself will be happier than he who combats with others.

Sleepiness in an old man, and wakefulness in a young one, are bad symptoms. (Medical axiom.)

Let every man sweep the snow from before his own doors, and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles.

In a field of melons do not pull up your shoe; under a plum-tree do not adjust your cap. (Be careful of your conduct under circumstances of suspicion.)

Though the life of man be short of a hundred years, he gives himself as much pain and anxiety as if he were to live a thousand.

By nature all men are alike; but by education widely different.

A merchant advertised lately for a clerk *accustomed to confinement.* He received an answer from a person *who had been in jail seven years!*

He who is an Ass, and takes himself to be a Stag, when he comes to leap the ditch will find his mistake.

Consumption of Meat.—There are few things in the habits of [illegible] which strikes the foreign observer with more force than the extravagant consumption of food—and more especially of meat. Truly we are a carnivorous people. With all outcry about hard times, the provisions consumed in America would support, in health, treble our population in Europe. This vast consumption of Meat is not only wasteful, but injurious to health. and activity of body and mind. The body if made of iron, would be unable to perform all the functions imposed upon it at one time—especially is it, we should suppose, without pretending to any science on the subject, deleterious to eat meat suppers—or to eat a heavy meal immediately preceding any action of body and mind. May it not be averred that one half of the provisions consumed in this country might be saved with certainty of avoiding the numerous diseases that arise from plethora, impaired digestion, and disordered blood? Let the heads of any family examine, and they will find that a substitution of bread, vegetables and milk for three fourths of the meat consumed, would be attended with economy and better health.—*American Farmer.*

Forbearance is a domestic jewel.

Borrowed money makes time short; working for others makes it long.

Cheese made from Potatoes.—Cheese, it is said, of an extremely fine quality, is manufactured from potatoes, in Thuringia and part of Saxony, in the following manner: After having collected a quantity of potatoes, of a good quality, giving the preference to the large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and, becoming cool, they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or a mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, are added a pound of sour milk, and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to remain for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time, it is kneaded again, and the cheese placed in little baskets where superfluous moisture is allowed to escape. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers, in large pots or vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are the more their quality improves. Two kinds of them are made. The first which is the most common, is made according to the proportions above indicated; the second, with four parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over every other kind, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation, and in well closed vessels.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

THE MONKEY AND DRINKERS.

Mr Pollard in one of his addresses in the city of Schenectady, related the following fact: "We frequently went out of the Baltimore a little, and spent the way at a tavern in drinking and fun. One of our number had a well taught and obedient *monkey* he called Jack. On one of these drunken *spress*, Jack was of the party. Seeing his master and all around him, the monkey watched his opportunity, and took a part of a glass of brandy toddy, which one of them number had set on the table, and drank it. Its effects were soon visible. Every manner of antic Jack performed to the great amusement of *his companions*, who were drunker than he. So gratified were they with the result of the monkey's "first debauch," that they agreed to assemble at the same place the next day, with Jack, and after making him tipsy, spend the whole of it in drinking and laughing at the poor brute.

'Accordingly the next morning the owner of Jack was called, and he ordered out of the house for the cruel purpose. And though he came in obedience to the call, it was with a slow pace and sorry countenance on three legs with a fourth on his head, as much as to say, "*What a headache!*" In consequence of his sickness the party put off their amusements for a few days, until his vivacity and health should be restored.

Shortly after they took Jack and repaired to the tavern in the country. After drinking a little while, one said, "Bar keeper, make Jack a glass of brandy toddy." As soon as the monkey heard it he made for the door, and though ordered by his master to come to him, he ran away the faster, and ascended the piazza, and climbed to the top of the house. His master ordered him down; then shook a whip at him, and threatened him severely but to no purpose. Knowing his great fear of a gun, one was pointed at him, and he was ordered to come down. He disappeared on the other side of the roof. One of the company pointed another gun at him from that side, and threatened to shoot him if he did not come down. He took shelter out of their sight at the end of the chimney. A third gun was pointed at him from that direction; he was again ordered to come down. Jack feared nothing so much as alcohol, and as a final resort sprang into the chimney, and held himself up by his paws. Thus they were compelled to abandon their cruel purpose.

"The master of Jack soon died a drunkard; but the monkey lived for years to a good old age, and could never be prevailed upon to drink a drop of any intoxicating liquor.

The wise man directs the "sluggard to the ant," and we would direct all who have sipped, or may desire to sip any intoxicating drink, to this monkey for instruction.

Indian Anecdote.—John Sequasbequath, an Indian of the remains of a tribe in Connecticut, was some years since brought before a justice of the peace on some charge or other, which I do not recollect. John happened to be drunk at the time, and instead of answering directly to the questions put by the justice, merely muttered out—your honor is very wise; very wise; very wise—very wise. your honor is very wise, I say.

Being unable to get any other answer from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up till next day; when John was brought before him perfectly sober.

Why, John, said the justice, you were drunk as a beast last night.

Drunk! ejaculated the Indian.

Yes, drunk as a beast. When I asked you any question, the only answer you made was—Your Honor's very wise—very wise.

Did I call your honor *wise?* said the Indian.

Yes, answered the magistrate.

Then, replied John, I must have been drunk, sure enough.

Eye-Glasses.—A bauble in the hands of the ostentatious, to excite the contempt of those ogled in the street. A toy which aids the coxcomb to see others, and others to *discover a coxcomb.*—*Phil. Gaz.*

Old Kingsbury, of N. H., was remarkable for dry humor. As he passed a rye field, one morning in August, he saw the lawyer of the village surveying possessions. Says the lawyer, "What makes you carry your head stooping upon your breast, friend, K.? You see ME! I carry mine erect and upright." "'Squire," answered Kingsbury, "look at that field of grain! The full ears hang down like mine. But the empty heads stand up like your own!"

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A few weeks since we published a communication from a correspondent giving the results of an experiment in planting corn by Hart Massey, Esq., of this village. Mr. Massey called upon us on Saturday last to correct an important error in said communication, and invited us personally to examine the sand field, which we accordingly did, and now give the results of our observation.

Mr. Massey took the seed corn which he planted the field, a small quantity, and soaked it in a solution of salt petre commonly called salt petre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. The remainder of the field we believe was planted by the same individual.—Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn prepared with salt-peter, will yield more than 25 rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge that not one kernal, saturated with salt petre was touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining row suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if seasonably and generally known, would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this county alone, in the article of corn. It is a fact which should be universally known, and is, in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the much neglected science of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

Mr. M. also stated as to the result of another experiment tried upon one of his apple trees last spring. It is a fine, thrifty, healthy tree, about 25 or 30 years old, but has never in any one year produced over about two bushels of applas. While in blossom last spring he ascended the tree and sprinkled plaster freely on the blossoms, and the result is, that it will this season yield twenty bushels. Now, if the plaster will prevent the blast, it is a discovery of great importance. Mr. M. was led to make the experiment by reading an account of the production of trees adjoining a meadow where plaster had been sown at a time when there was a light breeze in the direction of the orchard, the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well, while the others produced no fruit.—*Waterloo, (N. Y.) Standard.*

Congress.—Still no definite action on any of the important questions. The Whigs, like a pitiful set of political poltroons, as they are, are trying hard, because they quarreled with Mr. Tyler about a bank, to absolve themselves from all responsibility for the present condition of the Treasury. They have nothing to do with it—not they! They have lost their voices, like Falstaff, "with bawling and singing of anthems"—and it is not the decrepitude of waste and dissipation that we see in the affairs. The pious turn of the Whigs is truly edifying. Witness the following from the *U. S. Gazette:*

The Globe, of Saturday, concludes one of its bitter articles against the *Whigs* with the following approval of the President's Message:

"We must, however, return our thanks to Mr. Tyler for his new message. It is the first step towards reform which we have seen manifested. As a declaration of repentance, it is certainly an earnest of reformation. We hope it will be followed by good works, and then there will be some hopes of salvation."

The *semi blasphemy* of the paragraph gives additional point to their *laudation* of the new friend of the Executive.

"Semi-blasphemy"—there's a touch for you—a niceness of conscientious political sensibility that has already turned the pharisaical alphabet into a musical scale—and we shall soon have demi semi blasphemy—to say nothing of crotchets and minims. Of the same kind, no doubt, was that recent poetical quotation of Mr. Clay in the Senate, which hid the faces of all modest ladies in the gallaries behind their fans—the particular edition of David's Psalms from which it was taken has gone out of print just now—the Clay Clubs are advised to revive it—Home Piety ought to be encouraged no less than boots and banks.—*Char. Mercury.*

Direct Taxation.—The time will come, though gradually and slowly, when the people of this country will find it more to their interest, and to the perpetuation of Democratic principles, to abolish all indirect taxation, and to resort to a direct tax for the support of their Federal Government. For the support of their State Governments, none other but direct taxation is resorted to; and do not the people feel the prosperity and even the benefit of such mode of paying taxes for the support of their State Governments? In Georgia, every citizen knows the amount of taxes he has to pay into the State Treasury. Does that citizen know the amount of taxes he has to pay into the Treasury of the United States? When the people know the amount of taxes they have each to pay, they are more sensitive about the manner the proceeds of those taxes are disbursed; if they do not know the amount, they care less how the money is expended. It is with pleasure we find the principle of direct taxation the subject of remarks in some leading papers in the North. We have no fear of the result, when the people, generally, will take the matter in their own hands.—*Constitutionalist.*

Light breaking in—A First Step—Reaction in Honesty.—On Saturday last the Assembly of the State of New York covered itself with glory. It passed the bill for laying a direct tax, by a vote of 50 to 27.

This is the right way—the honest way—the only way to restore the honor and credit of the State—of any State—of the whole American Union. Let the Senate and Governor [illegible] and do likewise, and we will soon see the State stock of the "Empire State" at par, and not hawked about like broken china at 20 per cent under. This is an example for Congress—for many State Legislatures to follow. New York, as in the canal policy under De Witt Clinton, has taken the first step always recommended by that great man in such a crisis—let every honest State follow her wake. Let Congress wake up. This is the first important vote by the loco-focos since their return to power in New York, and if they act always thus, we shall set them down as highly respectable reformed rakes that have taken the pledge. We again take them into favor, during good behaviour only.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From Gouge's Journal of Banking.

ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY.

It is a fact well worthy of notice, that in all countries into which paper money has been introduced, it has owed its origin, not to the demands of commerce, but to the necessities of the State. The reason for this is, that commerce creates its own medium. In commerce, conducted on legitimate principles, mere *promises to pay* are never substituted for actual payment. The merchant may buy much on trust, but when the day arrives on which he has promised to pay, he will, if solvent and honest, fulfil his engagements.

The necessities of the State in very ancient times, introduced paper money into China, into Tartary, into India, and into Persia. And in modern, or comparatively modern times, the necessities of the State have introduced paper money into Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, the United States, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

There are some who suppose, or seem to suppose, that without paper money there would be little or no commerce. We would call their attention to the fact, that in no one country did the necessities of commerce give rise to the use of paper money. The fact is of importance.

The Bank of England was established on condition of lending *all* its capital to Government. The first issue of paper money in this country was made by Massachusetts in 1690, not to serve the purposes of commerce, but to satisfy the demands of some clamorous soldiers. The next was made by South Carolina in 1712, to defray the expenses of an expedition against the Tuscaroras. The first of our regularly constituted paper money banks was the Bank of North America. Private scheming was undoubtedly at the bottom of this, but the schemers owed their success entirely to the hopes they held out of relieving by their new institution the pecuniary wants of Government. The like is true of the first Bank of the United States.

Banks have, indeed, been established in different countries, solely to aid the operations of commerce. Of this kind were the banks of Hamburg and Amsterdam. But they were *hard money* banks.

Rumors.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives a goodly list of rumors which, he says, are circulating in the federal city, and concludes the statement with the remark, "but I wish to give your readers facts, not rumors."

"I would above all things," said Don Quixotte to Sancho Panza, "have you, when you get possession of your island, avoid the use of those proverbs with which your mouth is always filled; they do not become a Governor."

"I have thought of the same thing," said Sancho, "and been trying, so long to cure myself of the evil, that I count myself as having conquered the difficulty, because your worship knows that a good intent is half an act, and a thing well begun is half done; and what one wishes for, and attempts, he easily obtains."

"Courage, courage, cor. Sancho," said the worthy knight.. "at the rate you go on, you will have satisfied me truly of your cure of proverbs."—*U. S. Gazette.*

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE HOME LEAGUE.

A Whig print, the Newark [illegible] Advertiser, furnishes its readers with the following apt illustration of the principles of the Humbuggers:

"*Small Spite.*—The brewers and grocers of Canton, Ohio, have formed a "Home League" not to sell *yeast* to temperance people. This folly is probably the effect of the other folly of denouncing people who have not yet subscribed the temperance principles. Passion begets passion, and the law of kindness should be scrupulously observed in the temperance reform."

The "small spite" and "folly," which the Daily Advertiser thus sensibly rebukes, is precisely the same folly and small spite of which the advocates of countervailing duties are guilty. The Tee totalers refuse to buy the beer of the brewer, and therefore, the brewers refuse to sell them yeast. For this act, they are charged with folly and small spite. Well, then, Great Britain refuses to buy grain of the United States, and therefore, the United States refuses to sell her cotton. But this, the Humbuggers call a proper spirit of patriotism and self defence. Now, we ask in all candor, what difference is there in the two acts? If the brewers are chargable with folly, then the United States are chargable with folly: if the one manifests a small spite, then the other does. Or, if the United States are right in inflicting retaliatory duties, then the brewers are right, and all other trades and professions would be right in ceasing instantly to exchange with their neighbors. The News & print must either alter its politics or its morals.

Should it adhere to its present policy, however, we recommend to its study a custom which obtains among the Japanese. It was lately referred to in the Albany Atlas; but a more full account, we believe, can be found in one of the numbers of Harper's Family Library. Among that singular people, when a difficulty arises between two neighbors, one of them quietly takes a knife out of his pocket and deliberately rips up his own stomach. Whereupon his adversary, according to the laws of society, is compelled to take a similar knife, and, in the language of whist players, follow suit. This amiable and disinterested practice is called the Hari Kiri, or Happy Despatch, and most beautifully exemplifies the working of the Home League. Great Britain rips up her bowels with the knife of a high tariff, and the United States in the very spirit of Japanese generosity, follows suit.—*N. Y. Post.*

Treasury Notes still continue at about 5 a 6 per cent. discount. The credit of the Government is sadly dishonored and the character of the country disgraced. The same depreciation in the paper of a corporation or mercantile house would at once place such parties on the list of open bankruptcy. It ought to be the subject of deep, unmingated humiliation, in a season of profound peace, and to say the least, in a time of universal health and agricultural prosperity, to see the credit of the nation so much *below par.*—*Phil. Gazette.*

It is stated that there is now due from the Government to Indiana Agents near three millions of dollars. A large part of this money is due from the Agents to Merchants in New York. This is one fact illustrating the internal connexion which exists between the integrity of the nation and that of its citizens.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Bankrupt Act.—His Honor Judge Gilchrist U. S. District Judge for this State, differing Judges Irwin of Pennsylvania, and Potter North Carolina, has decided that a petitioner the benefit of the bankrupt act is not entitled exemption from arrest by his creditors; and intimated the opinion that such exemption would not arise until the petitioner shall have actually received his final discharge and certificate thereof. The same question, we learn, is before Judge Story of Massachusetts.—*Courier.*

THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER

The Madisonian says:—"As some apprehensions have been expressed of the Indians west of Arkansas and Missouri, being excited to take part in the contest between Mexico and Texas, and thereby bringing on hostilities among themselves, or violence upon the inhabitants of that frontier, it is proper to state that the President, having determined to preserve the neutral relations of the country with entire good faith, and to afford all the needful protection to those exposed to Indian ferocity, has directed the movement of 800 infantry and of nearly 400 dragoons to the vicinity of Fort Towson on the Red River. This reinforcement to the troops already in that quarter, will place at the disposal of General Taylor, commanding the department, about 2,000 men. He has been instructed, by every means in his power, to prevent the Indians from taking any part in the contest, and from crossing the boundary between us and Texas on any pretext whatever: and he is especially enlarged to afford adequate protection and security to the inhabitants of the frontiers. It is believed that the force under his command will be ample for these purposes, controlled as they will be by an officer of acknowledged ability, experience and discretion."

Despatches to Texas.—The New Orleans Bee says that Mr. Spencer, son of the Secretary of War, arrived in New Orleans on the 21st, with despatches for President Houston, of Texas, and left the same evening in the steamship New York for Galveston. The Bee regards it as somewhat curious that Mr. Spencer applies to the Mexican Consul at New Orleans for a passport to travel through Texas. The Bee says—the Consul refused to give him one; but countersigned his credentials received from the United States Government.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT.

The following reached us last night, in an extra from the Rochester Evening Post:

THE CAROLINE OUTRAGE AGAIN—MR. J. S. HOGAN IN ROCHESTER JAIL.

APRIL 1, 5 o'clock, A. M.

Last evening, a warrant was granted by Justice Buchan of this city, for the apprehension of John Sheridan Hogan, Esq., charged with having been one of the destroyers of the Caroline, and of the party who killed Amos Durfee and others.

Mr. Hogan, whose motions are said to have been carefully watched, both here and in Canada, was speedily arrested, just as he was starting for the country in a carriage—he having arrived in the city a few hours before from Toronto.

He was carried before Police Justice Warner, and committed to jail for further examination till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Some persons expressed doubts as to whether he is really the person, as he was in some degree disguised; but if he actually *is* Hogan, his participation in the Caroline outrage is a matter of notoriety.

He behaved with spirit at the police office—asked no *favors*—required no friends—but placed his trust and confidence "in the power of his country—the wooden walls of Old England"—adding "my Government can protect me."

The complainant was General Theller, and not W. L. Mackenzie, as has been wrongly stated.

We understand from several persons that a love affair has involved Hogan in this difficulty, which is very probable. At any rate there does seem to be a lady in the case.

It will be seen by the call in another column, that the merchants and business men of this city have called a meeting at the Exchange to-morrow, the purpose is to quicken Congress into the enactment of such measures which shall strengthen confidence, relieve the Treasury and restore the currency to a healthy condition. This does not appear to be a movement of politicians.—*Phil. Gazette.*

A complimentary Ball is to be given at Washington to Mr. Clay, on the 12th April, the anniversary of his birth. Fifty two managers have been appointed—26 on behalf of the Senate and House of Representatives, and 26 on behalf of the citizens of Washington.

From the New York Herald, March 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA AT HALIFAX.

The steamship Columbia, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning last, in safety.

Trade is terribly depressed.

The Bank has reduced discount to 4 per cent.

Dates from China to Nov 30th. Nothing new.

There is terrible work in Ireland. A tremendous ribbon conspiracy has been discovered.

The Columbia saw upwards of one hundred and fifty icebergs.

The burnings in effigy and corn law meetings still continued.

The Charter is in full force in Portugal, and the intended insurrection in Spain progresses.

A reinforcement of 5,000 troops was to embark from England for India, without delay.

In England, the prospects of business are dismal at present, but the necessity of increasing the forces in China, is promoting employment for the army and navy departments.

The Right of Search has been signed by all the parties, with the exception of France; she refuses to sign it at present.

The accounts of distress in England continue to be as gloomy as before, and trade does not improve. The Cotton market, however, is in a better state, and the money market is easy.

Numerous large meetings have been held in all the principal towns in Great Britain, on the subject of the Corn laws, at which the new corn law measures were severely condemned. Sir Robert Peel has been burned in effigy in several towns.

A rumor is current that the French government has discovered a new and formidable plot against the lives of the King of the French and his family, and that, in consequence, the most extraordinary precautions are taken to guard the Tuileries and various entrances thereto. The army will, it is said, be immediately strengthened by the enlistment of 5,000 men.

Parliamentary Summary.—A tedious debate on the corn laws occupied the House of Commons during two successive nights during which no new arguments were brought forward of particular interest. Mr. Villiers moved "that all duties payable on the importation of corn, meal, or flour, [illegible] cease and determine," when the committee divided—ayes 90; against it 393. On the 25th of March Mr. Christopher proposed a higher scale of duties. His proposition was, that the maximum duty should be 5s. higher than the maximum duty proposed by the Government.—The division was taken on the question, and the original proposition was carried by 306 to 104.

Slave Trade Treaty.—In the House of Lords, 21st ult., the Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table the treaty of the slave trade, signed by all the great powers of Europe except France. He regretted that he was under the necessity of informing their lordships, that the ratification of the King of the French had not been exchanged with those of the other powers; neither was he able to inform the House of the time when that ratification might be expected. The treaty with France, concluded in 1831 and '33, remained in full force and vigor.

Right of Search.—We learn from Paris, that a delay of four months has been asked and obtained for the French Government, to ratify the right of search.

A great sensation was created in the French capital on Wednesday morning, by the announcement of the London papers that the slave treaty had been ratified without the participation of France.

The End of all his Greatness.—The following marriage notice appears in the Canada papers. It refers to an individual, whose name was recently echoed from every quarter of our country, and upon whose fate seemed to depend the peace of both hemispheres of this world. Alexander steps from a cold, cheerless prison to the arms of a wife. The [illegible] is presumed will be more congenial than all the notoriety that he ever gained by the [illegible] he never performed.

At Montreal, Upper Canada, March 13, by the Rev. [illegible] Lecount, Alexander McLeod, Esq., to [illegible] daughter of Capt. Morrison, [illegible].

Forgery.—This crime, so rare in North Carolina, has recently been perpetrated with entire success upon a Branch of the Bank of the State, to a considerable amount. The "Newbern Spectator" states that a man, calling himself SHEPPERD, represented to be a negro trader, recently arrived at that place. After spending a day or two, but making no purchase of Slaves, he applied to John M. Roberts, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the State for a Certificate of deposite for the sum of *Thirty six Dollars.* The Cashier stated to him that the amount was smaller than was customary to issue a Certificate of deposite on; but, upon Sheppard's stating that he wished to make a remittance of that amount to a gentleman in Wilmington; the Cashier, without the least suspicion of his intention, offered him a check on the Branch of the State at Wilmington. This he readily accepted, and gave for the Check seven half Eagles and two half dollar pieces in Silver. Nothing further was heard or thought of the Check, until the receipt, by mail, by Mr. Roberts, of the notice of the receipt and payment by the Cashier of the Bank of the State at Wilmington, of a Check for SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn by Mr. Roberts, in favor of John Wood, endorsed by him—"*Pay to Nathan Shepperd,*"—and by him endorsed—"*N. Shepperd.*" This was no doubt the same check—with the exception of this *small* change from thirty-six to six thousand dollars—which Mr. Roberts had sold to the villian in question.

N. B.—Shepperd, we learn, has since been arrested, and all, or nearly all of the money, recovered.—*Register.*

From the Wilmington News.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a notice given, a meeting of a portion of the Commissioned Officers of the 80th Regiment of N. C. Militia was held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Monday evening, the 28th ult.

Maj. Gen. Alex. McRae was called to the chair, and Maj. W. S. Andrews and Capt. W. O. Jeffreys were appointed Secretaries;—the object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, it was, on motion of Col. John McRae,

Resolved, That this meeting recommend a Military Convention, to be held at Raleigh, on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of recommending to the next Legislature, such alterations and amendments of the Militia Laws of the State as in their judgment may be required, and for the consideration of any measures calculated to improve our Militia system.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the officers of all the other regiments of the State, with a view of carrying out the above recommendation.

The Chairman then appointed Brig. Gen. L. H. Marsteller, Col. John McRae, and Capt. O. G. Parsley to constitute the committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this place, and that all the Editors in the State be requested to give it publication.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday of our next Superior Court for the purpose of appointing delegates to said Convention.

ALEX. McRAE, Chairman.

W. S. G. ANDREWS, W. O. JEFFREYS, } Secretaries.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 25.

TEXAS.—LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation of the Invasion of Texas.—By the arrival of the steamboat Col. Woods, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 22d, brings the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio, was a device to allure the Texian troops, assembled in haste to go in pursuit, before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio) an express arrived, bringing intelligence of the advance of 9,000 men on the Matamoras road towards Victoria, and reporting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio, constituted the van guard of the 12,000, under the command of Vasquez. The impression is that the Texian army of 1,500 men, under Burleson, will follow the retreat of the van guard, until brought within the power of the main army.

Upon the receipt of this news, which was brought to Matagorda from different directions, rendering its truth indisputable, the Committee of Vigilance in Galveston despatched a pilot boat to this city, and a few hours after the steamer Col. Woods. The pilot boat has not yet reached New Orleans. The Col. Woods met with favorable weather, and came to our Levee in about 50 hours.

From the Galveston Advertiser of the 22d inst.

The following reached us this morning by Mr. S Massins, who left Matagorda at noon, on Saturday. It will be observed that the facts stated are from two distinct sources.

To the Citizens of the Eastern Counties.

We the Committee of Safety of the County of Matagorda, present to your consideration the following fact just received. From letters dated the 16th inst., from men in whom we have the utmost confidence, we extract the following—from Mr. Pleasant to his sister, Mrs. Fisher, dated Victoria, 16th inst: "From Mexican information received on the 15th, there would be 1,500 men at San Patricio, the advance guard of 9,000."

From Dr. A. M. Levy, same date: Some friendly Mexicans just in camp, report that there were 9,000 Mexicans advancing on the lower country, by the Matamoras road, and 12,000 on the road to San Antonio."

The above, from the Camp, has been confirmed by the arrival of one of our spies in Camp, Mr. Blair, from J. R. Jagues, a citizen of this town; "From the news brought in last evening, I think we shall have to fall back, and if the force of the enemy is not overrated, we will not be able to fight them short of the Colorado, and perhaps as far East as the Brassos. The reports are, that the upper division of Mexicans is about 12,000, and the lower division about 9,000.

There is no doubt they have a large force, and we may expect some rough fighting. Times are more serious than some imagine. Urge the people eastward to rush on and help us."

Since the above was received, Mr. Ludington has just arrived from Linville, which place he left on the 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr West, the Deputy Collector, had just come in from Camp and reports "a spy company had just came in, who had seen a large body of Mexicans, supposed to be 9,000, fifteen miles west of the Nueces, and then on the march. There were two wagons at Linville, pressing every article in the way of provision for our army."

From the above facts, if there is not a prompt turn out by the Middle and Eastern counties, the enemy will ravage and overrun our country.

M. TALBOTT, Ch. Jus. Com'n.
HARVEY KENDRICK,
CHARLES DALE,
THOMAS M. DUKE,
D. E. E. BRAMEN,
O. C. BLUNT,
R. T. VANSLIKE,
J. T. HOFFORD,
ISAAC VANDORN.

Matagorda, March 19, 1842.

Great Fire in New York.—A very destructive fire has occurred in the City of New York. The accounts in the Newspapers vary much as to the number of buildings destroyed—some stating it at 60 or 70, and others at nearly 200. The Tribune says that at least 100 houses were destroyed, and that there is no doubt that three young children perished in the flames. The loss of property is estimated at over $350,000. The post says—

"It is supposed that about fifteen hundred families were turned, upon the Streets by this conflagration. It was a melancholy sight, to see the poor wretches—men, women and children—thus suddenly deprived of a home, wandering about the ruins, crying and screaming, some for the loss of their property, and others for the imagined loss of their friends and children. The larger part of them were poor families, and many, for the want of a shelter, were compelled to lodge out of doors."

From the Globe.

THE SPIRIT OF MONOPOLY.

The more they have the more they wish to have—This is the very nature of the avaricious—and particularly when embodied in classes. Sympathy among money making joint stock companies and manufacturing establishments, huddled together, catches like fire among straw. The statements drawn from the public documents by Mr. Calhoun in his late speech, showed that our manufacturers had prospered astonishingly under the gradual reduction of the Tariff. The following article from a British source, shows the means which must enable the manufacturers in this country to undersell and destroy British manufacturers of cotton, and that without reference to protective duties. And yet the cry from our manufacturers is for more bounties by imposts in their favor, notwithstanding they are putting down all foreign competition by the natural advantages they possess.

"*English views of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States.*—The London Mercantile Journal of 4th January furnishes the following extract from the memorial of a committee of cotton manufacturers, addressed to Sir Robert Peel:

"'Of late years machinery has been extensively introduced on the continent. Belgium, Saxony, Prussia, and other places have, instead of taking our goods, succeeded in their primary object—that of supplying their own markets; in some instances they have gone further, and now compete successfully with us in neutral markets, and in some articles even come into direct competition with us in our own market. Above all, America is a rival that threatens ultimately to destroy one of the staple manufactures of this country—cotton. It can be shown that in consequence of the American manufacturer possessing the advantage of having the raw material almost at his own doors, he is enabled, notwithstanding a higher price of labor, inferior machinery, and less economical processes of management, which gave an advantage to the British manufacture of 17 per cent., the American is yet enabled, with his water power and cheaper raw material, in all fabrics in which quantity is more a matter of consideration than quality, to beat us in the end by a small per centage. Now, the disparity at present existing between us as respects machinery, cheap labor, and superior management, must, in the nature of things, be continually lessening, and a closer approximation take place. The population of the United States of America, by natural increase, aided by emigration, will lower the price of labor; improvements will be daily introduced in the machinery, effecting more with a less expenditure of power, and experience will improve their modes of management, until at length they will be on a par with us in all these points, while the substantial and permanent drawback of having to send to America for our raw material, bring it home, and retransport it for sale in its manufactured state, will still press upon us.'"

A Mad Cow, belonging to Mr. Freshour, of this place, was killed last week. She had been bitten by one of the Mad Dogs that passed through Columbia, and her owner confined her immediately. In a short time she exhibited symptoms of Hydrophobia and became perfectly furious, and was killed in that state.—*South Carolina Tem. Advocate.*

Elmwood For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-west, wishes to sell *immediately* his plantation, situated between Third and Fourth Creeks, stretching from one bank to the other, containing

564 Acres,

one mile and a half from Third Creek Church, two miles from Mount Vernon, and two miles from those Merchant mills. On the premises are all necessary out-buildings, with an excellent, convenient, and roomy

DWELLING-HOUSE,

beautifully situated, containing seven rooms and five fire-places. The land is of

The First Quality,

superior for all farming purposes. It is seldom such an offer is made to the public. The terms will be made easy.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to call *soon*, as I am determined to sell forthwith. If the Subscriber should not be at home when any one may call to see the land, they are referred to W. B. Wood, Esq., or Mr. Jonathan Young. Without a speedy application a bargain may be lost.

RUFUS H. KILPATRICK.

Elmwood, Rowan County, N. C., April 8, 1842. 3t

NOTICE.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold for Cash, at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 2nd day of May next, it being Monday of Rowan County Court, the following slaves, viz:

Eliza and her child ***Henry; Jess, Caswell, Peter, Mary,*** and ***George.***

levied on as the property of John Hielig, dec'd., to satisfy sundry Executions in my hands for collection.

R. W. LONG, Sh'ff.

April 8, 1842. 1s

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. F

Strayed or Stolen.

A Pointer Dog, white with liver colored spots, and has about an inch or two of the end of his tail cut off. Any person returning the Dog to me at the Yadkin Bridge, or giving such information as may lead to his discovery, shall be liberally rewarded.

WM. LOCKE.

Rowan County, N. C., April 1, 1842. 3r

Blanks For Sale Here.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, April 15, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

The New Loan Bill.

The House of Representatives have passed a Bill to extend the loan of 1841, and for a further loan *of five millions* more. This Bill authorizes a sale of the Government Bonds at whatever they may bring—no matter how large the discount. The Government is without money, and they are resolved to have it anyhow;—they *must* have it, otherwise they can't pay the members of Congress their $8 per diem—nor the Whig office-holders their salaries. What a glorious harvest this will be for the money-brokers, and note shavers. Hitherto they have only been shaving the notes of needy individuals to the tune of 20—30 per cent—now, they have a cut at *Uncle Sam* himself, and without the shadow of a doubt, they will bleed the old gentleman with scientific copiousness.

This loan will swell the new National debt to over Twenty millions of dollars. Yes, let the people hear it,—the Federal Whigs during the first year of their power, have created a new National debt of over *Twenty millions.*

If they go on at this rate, by the end of their term they will have run it up to *Eighty millions!* Here are some of the fruits of the *hard cider* Campaign—but not all:—the Taxes will soon follow. So that the people may as well be preparing for taxes;—yes, for taxes on taxes.

No Changes.—Gen. Dockery who was appointed President of the "great Whig Convention" which met in Raleigh on the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's death, on being conducted to the Chair made a speech, in which speech among other things, he said:

"Who knows of any defection in the Whig ranks? Where is the Whig that has changed his sentiments? None are to be found."

We wonder if the General asks these simple questions in earnest, or whether as usual with his party, he is humbugging? Undoubtedly he is either humbugged or humbugging. Is there a candid or intelligent man in the country, who will undertake to stand f'ward and say that there has *been* no defection in the Whig ranks—that there have been no changes? We believe there is not a Captain's company in the State in which changes have not taken place. We ourselves could *name* dozens on dozens of men, who have abandoned the deceivers, and bid farewell to Whigism forever. But, let the *delusion* remain—Whiggery will be awaked from it in August next.

Mr. Henry's Progress.

We see from the Highland Messenger that Mr. Henry addressed the people of Buncombe at Asheville, on Wednesday, the 6th instant. The editors of the Messenger say there was "almost universal disappointment among his opponents" at Mr. Henry's effort. We have not the least doubt of it, but this is only the beginning of their disappointments. Like others of their party who have heard Mr. Henry, the Editors of the Messenger find fault with his manner, and do not at all like his matter generally. Mr. H. is certainly somewhat unfortunate in pleasing the taste and fancy of the Whiggery—*if* he tries. But, in truth, we are much gratified at these Whig notices of the Democratic candidate so far. Their flattering shows that his plain unanswerable truths tell home on them.

☞ *Something New.*—The Whig Convention recommend the support of Mr. Clay to the Presidency as—"one whose opinions are understood by himself, and known by others." A new qualification certainly for Whigs to approve. Heretofore it has been by no means essential that the opinions of a candidate of theirs should be "understood by himself," much less "known by others." The latter is un-whiggish, and we are astonished to see a body like the Convention, advancing such palpably heretical propositions.

The Whig State Convention.

The Federal Whigs of this State (that is some of them, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, according to previous call, on Monday the 4th inst., to do whatever might be considered expedient and proper for the good and safety of the great Whig party, and all things appertaining thereto. Present on the occasion, somewhere about 243 or 4 delegates according to the list of the Register. Gen. *Alfred Dockery*, of Richmond County, was chosen President, and a Committee appointed to draft an address, &c., which they accordingly did.

At the end of the Address is a set of resolutions breathing the true Whig spirit. They denounce Mr. Tyler, and nominate Mr. CLAY for the next Presidency, without qualification or conditions. They then nominate His Excellency *John M. Morehead* for re election as Governor, and request him to take the stump. We have some hopes now, as His Excellency has no further excuse for failing to meet Mr. Henry, that he will make his arrangements to do so as early as may be convenient.

N B.—Since writing the above, it has occurred to us what we had almost forgotten, but by no means intended to neglect, to record for the benefit of posterity the names of the Delegates in the late Whig Convention from Rowan, Davidson, and several of the neighboring Counties. Here they are:

Rowan.—Leander Killian, John B. Lord, Alex. W. Brandon, Maco C. Pendleton, Mumford S. McKenzie.

Davidson.—B. S. Beall, John Hussey, B. C. Douthitt.

Randolph.—Jesse Harper, W. L. Long, Jas. M. Leach, Alfred Brower.

Cabarrus.—D. M. Barringer, Jno. W. Scott.

Davie had not the honor of a representation.

"When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked bear rule, the people mourn."—We need not go far.—we have but to look around us to see these words of the wise man fully verified. Has the time ever gone by when there was more general distress among the people than has been witnessed, and felt during the past twelve months—than we have seen, and still see spreading over the land in deepening gloom from Maine to the Sabine!—Never.

When the Federal Whigs came into power, the country was rapidly recovering from the convulsive effects of the explosion of the corrupt and corrupting Bank system;—the crisis was passed, and the reflux of better times was commencing, but no sooner did they get the reins of Government into their hands, than they hurried Congress together in an Extra Session, clapped the gag law on the opposition and passed a batch of unwise and unconstitutional acts that have already brought misery and ruin on thousands and tens of thousands, and that will ultimately tend to the ruin of the whole country unless they are repealed, and that speedily. This is no mere assertion—the facts are beyond dispute. It cannot be denied that the Whigs have squandered and given away millions of the public money; that they have increased the expenses of the Government, (which they denounced as prodigally travagant before) from 8 to 10 millions of dollars; that they have doubled the Tariff taxes, and are trying to treble them; that they have made the Treasury utterly bankrupt—run the Government in debt—discredited the public faith—and created a new National loan of millions.

The consequence of all these misdoings is—that "the people mourn," because—"the wicked bear rule." Is it not then time for the wronged people everywhere to arouse themselves, and escape from the danger that threatens from every quarter? It *is* time, and the people must take the matter in their own hands—they must come to the rescue, for the old enemy that they have so often put down, has risen to power under a *new* name, and they must conquer him again, or he will conquer them;—they must strip him of his disguise and hurl him from authority, or he will strip them of their most precious rights. The contest has begun, and let the friends of equal rights—the honest and true men who are opposed to unjust privileged monopolies—to dishonest Bank suspensions and extortion—who are for reform in earnest, and the *practice* of economy, not its hypocritical profession—come up boldly to the rescue, and do their duty to themselves and the Constitution of their country.

Mr. Rencher.—We occasionally look over the ayes and noes in Congress to see how members vote, and are glad to perceive that the "*Whig* representative" from this District generally votes with the Democrats, whenever he votes at all, which, however, is not very often. He stood by the Democrats manfully on the new loan Bill, and we hope he will also vote for the repeal of the Bribery Bill. We begin to think that the Federal Whigs of the District "did the State some service" in electing Mr. Rencher over one of their thorough going Whigs. While Mr. Rencher is thus returning to a sense of his duty, we notice that poor Keneth Rayner, once a Republican, still holds to his Idols. He votes for *loans*, taxes, tariff, and every other Whig abomination that is concocted. Poor man—he is past hope and past redemption.

The Whig Convention at Raleigh.

From the manner in which the Raleigh Register and Star *flourished* about the Whig Convention which met in Raleigh on the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's demise, we really supposed that it was a most formidable assemblage from all parts of the State. We began to suspect that *hard cider* had commenced fermenting again, and in fancy, we saw log cabins, coon-skins, big balls, and canoes travelling to and fro. We turned to the *proceedings* with the expectation of seeing at least ten thousand names reported—but, it was only a flourish. After all the calls by the Whig papers—after all the "large and respectable Whig meetings" that we saw announced, not one half of all the counties in the State were represented, and of the whole number of delegates present, *Wake*, *Orange* and four other counties furnished more than *half*. Now we will not say this was a *failure*, but if the Democratic Convention on the 20th of May don't do better than this, we shall make no flourishes about it, at least.

Governor Morehead ordered into the field.

The Whig Convention passed a resolution giving their consent for Governor Morehead to go forth and demolish his "loco foco" opponent on the stump wherever he pleases, and we suppose His Excellency will avail himself of the permission not only to crush Mr. Henry, but to *Ogleize* the State again. We really do long to see Governor Morehead *demolish* Louis D. Henry. With Ogle's speech in one hand, and his correspondence with Gov. McNutt in the other, he will, we admit, be very hard to beat, but for all that, we are inclined to think Mr. Henry will have the temerity to meet him, notwithstanding his formidable array. At all events, we are anxious to see the meeting. Although the Ice crop failed the late season, we suspect His Excellency will get enough of Ice this summer, and no doubt Mr. Henry will make his old "dish rag" flags fly to his full satisfaction.

☞ The Raleigh Register says that Governor Morehead appeared before the Convention, and in returning acknowledgements for his nomination made a "soul-stirring address." We wonder if he touched on his old favorite themes of *Ice, discharge, french bedsteads, soap, towels, gold plates*, &c.? We are waiting in this part of the State till His Excellency comes round, to hear whether Mr. Tyler uses these things or not, and also to be informed of the Governor's own experience in relation to these and certain other equally interesting matters since he has occupied the "palace" at Raleigh.

Distribution and Tariff.

These are the twin projects of Whiggery now avowed. The New York American a leading Federal Whig organ says:

"*The Land Distribution Bill and a Protective Tariff.*—These are the MEASURES of the Whigs, and these are the MEN for Whigs who sustain these measures."

Here it is, openly acknowledged, what the Democratic party have said from the first: Distribution—the robbery of the public Treasury, is to be carried out, that a *Protective Tariff* may be forced on the country again. Let the people of the South mark it, and let them mark the *men* who sustain these infamous Federal twin abominations.

☞ It is really amusing to see the contortions of the Whiggery, at the prospect of being obliged to swallow some of their own nostrums the coming summer. They are beginning to show an evident nausea at the mention of *Ice* already. His Excellency will probably get enough of the article before the summer campaign is over, notwithstanding the failure of the "crop" last winter, to give him a distaste for it the balance of his days.

The Federal Whig Banner.

The Federal Whigs of North Carolina have hung out their banner, and now we know where to find them. There can be no skulking behind Log Cabins and Cider barrels this time. They have declared themselves for *Henry Clay*—a *high Tariff*, another *Bank monopoly*—the *Distribution robbery measure*, and all the condemned policy of Whiggery as displayed in the ruinous legislation of the Extra session of 1841. Let them come to the issue on these principles before the people, without attempting to dodge, and discuss them fairly and honestly, and we shall be content to leave the decision, without apprehension for the result, in the hands of the people.

The Temperance Movement.—It was mentioned in our last that a movement had been recently made in the Temperance cause by some of our citizens. During the last week a further impulse was given to the effort then so well begun, by the efficient labors of Mr. *Carey*, a Temperance lecturer from Baltimore. As will be seen from the proceedings published in another column, a Society on the Total Abstinence principle has been formed, numbering already, we learn, over 100 members. The liberal spirit which characterised the action of the first movers here, and which distinguishes the principles of the "Washingtonians" is well calculated to conciliate and make friends. The advocates have, we believe, encountered no opposition from any quarter. Their policy is certainly unobjectionable; they neither assail nor proscribe any man or class of men, but go entirely upon the strong ground of expediency—a course which commends itself to the reason, as the proper and effectual one. This being so, those who do not feel disposed to join with them, can assuredly do nothing less than "let them alone" at any rate.

☞ The address of the Whig Convention not only strikes right and left at the "Loco focos," and at their President John Tyler, but deals a back handed blow at the *Constitution* in condemning the *Veto* power. The Whigs of North Carolina will support Mr. Clay's proposition then to make the first encroachment on this sacred Instrument:—to break down this important check on unwise legislation, because it was exercised to defeat Mr. Clay's Bank schemes. The question now comes up—are the people willing to join in the cry of "down with the Constitution?"—are they willing to commence the work of destruction—to revolutionize our whole sublime and glorious system of Government?

☞ *Anderson Mitchell*, Esq., of Ashe, is the Whig Candidate for Congress in the Surry District, adjoining us, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Williams.

MR HENRY'S APPOINTMENTS.

LOUIS D. HENRY, the Democratic candidate for Governor will address the people

At Morganton, on Wednesday (Court week) the 20th of April.

At Rutherfordton, on Wednesday (Court week) the 4th of May.

At Shelby, Cleveland county, on Tuesday (Court week) the 10th of May.

"What's the Price of Lumber?"—Quite a rich mine of "astounding disclosure-," has been opened at Harrisburg, Pa. We have long since been made acquainted with the value of "pipe" and "yarn"—these articles have had their day. Now, the important question is to ascertain the price of lumber, whether it be plank, "joist," scantling, or any other article which passes under the general head of "lumber." Mr. George Handey, who has been subpœned to answer certain interrogatories to a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, touching a charge of bribery to members of a former Legislature by the banks, has commenced operations by bringing forth certain epistolary papers, embracing a correspondence between Mr. H. in Philadelphia, and Mr. Daniel M. Broadhead and and Mr. Joseph Solms, in Harrisburg. The two latter were agents for the "purchase of lumber" during that session, and in their letters of Mr. Handey they allude frequently to the "high price of lumber," the "giving way" of the "joist," &c. &c. Frequent calls are also made for "arguments" and "documents." The reading of those letters is only preparatory to a full statement, when doubtless Mr. H. will give the meaning of these symbolical terms. Some beautiful developements may be looked for. "Pipe" and "Yarn" will have company hereafter—"lumber" will be quite as common as either of them. Look out for a beautiful specimen of lumber speculation.—*Balt. Sun.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

On the evening of the 2d instant, a number of the young gentlemen of Salisbury held a meeting in the Court-House, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. BURTON CRAIGE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He then presented a pledge to the meeting for signatures. About thirty gentlemen signed it. It having been stated that Mr. JOHN F CAREY, a Delegate from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, would visit among us in the ensuing week, the organization of the Society was postponed until his arrival. Mr. Carey addressed the citizens of Salisbury on the evenings of the 9th, 11th, and 13th.

On Tuesday evening, a Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Thos. C. Vail, Alfred A. Baker, Wm. H Williamson, William Locke, and Dr. Albert T. Powe, with instructions to report on Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday evening, the Society again met in the Court House; on motion, WILLIAM LOCKE, Esq., was appointed President *pro tem.*; and ALFRED A. BAKER requested to act as Secretary.

The Society was addressed by Mr. Carey with his usual ability. After he concluded his remarks, the Committee appointed for the purpose, presented the following Constitution, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

Artice 1. This society shall be called the Washington Temperance Society of Rowan county.

Article 2. The officers shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, one Recording and one corresponding secretary, and a Standing Committee of five, to be elected annually, on the first Saturday in April.

Article 3. The President shall preside at all meetings, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, and in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the Society shall elect a President pro tem.

Article 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings and read them when required.

Article 5 The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct such correspondence as the Society or its Officers shall direct.

Article 6. A majority of the Standing Committee shall call special meetings, with the consent of the President, and make contracts for the Society.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the following resolutions were also presented, and passed:

1. *Resolved*, That the stated meetings of this Society, shall be, on Saturday night of each week, until otherwise ordered.

2 *Resolved*, That all ladies signing the total abstinence pledge, shall be thereby constituted honorary members of this Society.

The Society then went into an election of Officers for the ensuing year; when the following gentlemen were chosen:

OFFICERS.

Col. R. MACNAMARA, President.

Dr. L. KILLIAN,
DAVID KERNS,
JOHN CLARKE,
BURTON CRAIGE, } Vice Presidents.

JOS. F. CHAMBERS, Recording Secretary.
WM. LOCKE, Corresponding Secretary.

THOS. C. VAIL,
A. H. CALDWELL,
W. H. WILLIAMSON,
WM. OVERMAN, } Executive Committee.

The Secretary then presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. JOHN F. CAREY, of Baltimore for his zealous and efficient efforts among us in the cause of Temperance.

On motion of Dr. Killian,

Resolved, That the Editors of the Carolinian and Watchman be requested to give these proceedings a place in their respective papers.

The Society then adjourned.

WILLIAM LOCKE Pres't. *pro tem.*
ALFRED A. BAKER, Sec'y, *pro tem.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: Amusing myself a few nights since in looking over some of the comedies of *Moliere*, I was forcibly struck with the scene below between a gentleman in need of "accommodation," and his servant, who is informing him of the terms upon which he can get it from the money-man. This scene shows that the same villanies of extortion which are practiced at our day and generation upon the necessities of men in and about "these diggins," are nothing new under the sun, inasmuch as they were practiced in France more than half a century ago by the sharks of that age, and I suspect have been followed by the gentlemen "financiers" even from the day that they were driven out of the Temple up to the present time.

The translation is not altogether literal, this I have not been particular about, but it is at least sufficiently so to serve the purpose. The original may be found in the comedy of *L-Avare*. Act 2d, scene 3d, Vol. 7, of Moliere's Plays.

Dramatis Personæ.

Cleante, gentleman in need of money.
La Fleche, his servant.

Cleante. I must have the 15,000 Francs which I am in need of.

La Fleche. Yes but there are a few small conditional items which you must come into, in order to make the thing work well.

Cleante. Has the money-lender himself told you so?

La Fleche. Oh! certainly, that there will be no difficulty in arranging it. He is even more anxious than yourself that the matter should be kept secret, and as there are mysteries about these things which you have no idea of, he wishes by all means that his name should not be known in the transaction, but will meet you to-day at a private room, in order to hear from yourself all about your family and estate. I have no doubt but the name of your father alone will be sufficient to make the thing go down.

Cleante. And especially as my mother is dead which you know fixes my estate independently on me.

La Fleche. Here are certain conditions which the negotiator has explained to me, to be mentioned to you before the matter goes any further. "All the securities to be known to the lender;—the borrower to be of full age, and of a family whose estate is entirely ample, permanent, and free of all embarrassments; the bond to be drawn exactly according to law, and signed before a Notary; which said Notary to be as honest as possible, and to that end to be chosen by the *lender*, to whom it is of great importance that all things should be done according to law."

Cleante. I see no objections to all that.

La Fleche, (continues.) "The lender in order to clear his conscience of all scruples, will lend his money at no more than *eighteen per cent.*"

Cleante. At eighteen per cent! The devil—that is exceedingly honest. He certainly leaves no room to complain of himself.

La Fleche. That is very true.—"But whereas the lender has not the full amount that is required by him, and as he is desirous to accommodate the borrower, he himself will be under the necessity of borrowing the balance from another at the rate of *five per cent.*, which five per cent. the aforesaid borrower is to pay without prejudice to the first named rate of eighteen per cent, inasmuch as it is done solely for the accommodation of the aforesaid borrower.

Cleante. How, the devil! What a Jew! What an Arab he is. Why that is more than *twenty per cent.*

La Fleche. Very true;—but it is just as I have said. Here however is something further for you to look at.

Cleante. What is the use of my looking at it? I am absolutely obliged to have the money, and that makes it necessary that I should consent to the whole of it.

La Fleche. That is the answer which I have given.

Cleante. There is something further yet?

La Fleche. Only one more small conditional item. Of the fifteen thousand francs required, the lender will not be able to make up more than 12,000 in money, and for the balance of the three thousand the borrower will have to take various articles of furniture and jewelry of which the following is a memorandum, and which articles, the aforesaid lender, has upon his most sacred faith, put down at the lowest possible prices.

Cleante. What is that, do you say?

La Fleche. Listen to the memorandum (He reads him a list of old furniture)

Cleante. (interrupting him) What does he expect me to do with that?

La Fleche. Attend.—(He continues reading from the list)

Cleante. Zounds! What use have I for this trumpery?

La Fleche. Have patience, (reads on)

Cleante. I am enraged.

La Fleche. Softly. (finishes reading the list) "The whole of the above articles estimated at the valuation of eight thousand francs will by the liberality of the lender, put down at three thousand francs."

Cleante. May the plague take his liberality—the traitor, the villanous Shark as he is! Not content with his extortionate usury he wishes still to pack a load of his old trumpery on me at the price of three thousand francs, for which I shall never be able to get two hundred;—but I had as well take it quietly, for the money I must have;—my necessities constrain me, not my will, and the villian has his dagger at my throat.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ASHBURTON, SPECIAL MINISTER FROM THE COURT OF ST JAMES.

ANNAPOLIS, April 3, 1842.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The British frigate Warspite, of 54 guns, commanded by Sir John Hay, arrived off this port last evening, about seven o'clock, having on board Alexander Baring alias Lord Ashburton, whose arrival in this country, for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the many difficulties existing between the two Governments, has been so long and anxiously expected. The passage of the Warspite has been tedious from port to port, comprising 52 days; the run from the Capes to the present anchorage was made in 12 hours, very good sailing. The Warspite has anchored about the same spot which the ship Delaware occupied for sometime during the past summer. A gentleman who with several others, sailed around the Warspite this morning, informs me that any American to have viewed both vessels, would have no cause of regret as to the specimen of architecture exhibited by our national vessel; it should be borne in mind, however, that the Warspite has just got into port; without doubt she will present a more favorable appearance within a short time. Those of our citizens who have conversed with the few officers who have landed, are much pleased with the cordiality which appears to characterize them. A salute was fired at noon by the frigate which will in a few minutes be responded to; Capt. McCarney, of the Annapolis Artillerists, having ordered out his command this afternoon for the purpose of reciprocating the civility thus tendered. The sloop George Barber, Capt. Banks, has been engaged for the purpose of conveying Lord Ashburton, his suite, &c, from the frigate to morrow morning, and his Lordship will proceed to Washington via Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, to morrow afternoon.

The quiet which usually prevails in our little city, particularly on the Sabbath, has been completely disturbed by this arrival. A large proportion of our population have been on the alert, and the sterling democracy exhibit considerable curiosity to see a real Lord. This, however, is not exactly the kind of an animal that they are so anxious to view, as he has acquired his station from his own exertions, being in fact a "self made lord;" but the slight tinge of aristocracy which still lingers in the blood of our citizens, prompts a desire to see a "natural lord." A natural lord, however, might be a natural fool, which it is to be hoped is not the cause with our "self made" lord Ashburton, as it will require both intelligence and a thorough knowledge of human nature, (as old Stapleton would say) to bring about an amicable adjustment of the old and recent cause of dissatisfaction which exist between this country and Great Britain. The Warspite will probably remain here a month or longer.

Repudiation.—The amount of outstanding bonds, the payment of which has been guaranteed by the Territorial Government of Florida, is $3 900,000—$3,000,000 to the Union Bank, $500,000 to the Bank of Pensacola, and $400,000 to the Southern Life and Trust Company. The companies having failed, or being expected soon to fail, to pay the annual interest on these bonds, the Territorial Government will be required to meet the payment of the interest and ultimately of the principal. Gov. Call has sent a message to the Territorial Legislature upon the subject, in which he contends that the Government is not bound to pay the bonds issued to the Pensacola Bank, until the means of the bank and each of the stockholders shall have been exhausted. This case is far worse than that of Mississippi; for the Legislature passed a law which was approved by Gov. Call after the bonds had been issued and sold, exempting the stockholders from their original personal liability.

The N. Y. American, in remarking upon the subject, says:

"It is another sad illustration of the boundless injury inflicted upon this whole country by this mismanagement and frauds of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, to find that the chief stockholders of the Bank of Pensacola, and the members of the Pensacola Association who bought and sold those bonds, are Messrs. Biddle, Jaudon, Chauncy, Wilder and others."

Gov. Call is a Whig and therefore we hear no denunciation of the doctrines of his message by our political opponents. Where now is their affected horror of repudiation?

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 12th instant, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN FREECE, aged 22 years.

In Iredell County, on the 6th instant, Mrs. MIRA MOORE, wife of Archibald L[illegible]rs and 17 days, leaving a husband and five small children to lament the loss of her.—*Comm.*

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL expose at public sale on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of Land belonging to the Estate of Nathan Chaffin, dec'd.:

At *Mocksville*, on the Tuesday of *Davie* Superior Court, a Tract containing between 2 and 300 acres, adjoining Oake's Ferry tract; also a tract adjoining Stephen Beacham and others, containing between 100 and 200 acres; also a small tract adjoining Mrs. Deaver and others, and three unimproved lots in the Town of Mocksville, two adjoining the public square.

Also, at *Huntsville* in *Surry* County, on Saturday the 30th of April, several lots in said Town, and about 170 acres adjoining the Town.

☞ Bond and approved Security will be required.

A. G. CARTER,
Attorney for the Heirs at Law.

March 25th, 1842. 4t

Young American Eclipse,

SIRED BY THE

Winner of the Great Match Race,

THE NORTH AGAINST THE SOUTH,

$20,000 Aside.

THIS splendid and truly valuable horse is now standing at Drew Smith's, in Rowan County; and at Burrell Wood's and Benjamin Miller's, in Davidson County. The season will end the 20th of June next.

That the public may have a better idea of Young Eclipse's worth, it is only necessary to state that he was got by the famous old American Eclipse; who, it is well known, has been one of the swiftest running and hardest bottomed horses that ever run in America—having won thirteen four mile match races, besides many others, and was never beaten. Young Eclipse's dam was Betsey Richards, who was got by Napoleon, and he by Sir Archie, all of whose characters are well known throughout the United States.

☞ For particulars, see hand bills.

B. STROUD,
of Orange County.

April 1, 1842. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me.

E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

March 11, 1842 tf

☞—MILL IRONS.—☜

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. tf.

SILAS HUIE,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. tf.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid either weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. tf.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be first in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straightforward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of unstinted interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingraham,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert B. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ewing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *post paid and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will oblige by noting many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

HORSE BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber; *nine* copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the coming election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its camelion forms and Proteus shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1842

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By ANDREW URE, *M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulh, &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

☞ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *uniting*, at least, in something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

B. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

LATH,

Grand-Sired by the

AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—

Winner of the great match race,

The North against the South,

$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse *LATH*, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his *fourth* and *last* Season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and $15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. ☞ Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur.

R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March 18, 1842. tf.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that *LATH* was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahuntas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also, by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Fifty Daisy, and Capt. Spann's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Cloverhopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, *Lath* unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise *LATH*, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20 000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of *LATH*, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Caroling, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country.

R. W. L.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue the Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, APRIL 15, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	20 a 25	Rice, (quart)	3½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 35	Salt, (bu.)	1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., MARCH 29, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	6 00 a $6½
Bacon,	8 a 9	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a 81

AT CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 2, 1842

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8½
Bacon,	7½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	35 a 40
Bagging,	28	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 50 and 60 numbers, which, together, will make between 800 and 900 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the big speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber, who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix for the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES AND SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them, for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review to our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $6 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841